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WELLINGTON, R. G. *The political and sectional influence of the public lands, 1828-1842.* (Cambridge, Mass.: Riverside Press. 1914. Pp. 131. \$1.)

Reviewed under "Economic History."

WOLF, J. *Die Steuerreserven in England und Deutschland.* Finanzwirtschaftliche Zeitfragen, 13. (Stuttgart: Enke. 1914. Pp. 56. 2 M.)

Financial statistics of cities having a population of over 30,000: 1912. (Washington: Bureau of the Census. 1914. Pp. 410.)

This is the eleventh annual report dealing with this subject. It contains the complete analysis of data presented in Bulletin 118.

Laws affecting taxation of the session of 1914. (Trenton, N. J. 1914. Pp. 32.)

National and state indebtedness and funds and investments, 1870-1913. (Washington: Census Bureau. 1914. Pp. 203. 40c.)

Report of the commission on the taxation of wild or forest lands. Senate no. 426. (Boston: 1914. Pp. 98.)

Second report of the agricultural committee of the tariff commission. (London: King. 4d.)

Sixth annual report on the statistics of municipal finances for city and town fiscal years ending between November 30, 1911, and March 15, 1912. Pub. Doc. No. 79. (Boston: Bureau of Statistics. 1914. Pp. xxcii, 257.)

Wealth, debt and taxation. Instructions to clerks and special agents. Statistics of cities, towns, villages, and boroughs having 2,500 inhabitants or more, and of all counties and parishes: 1913. (Washington: Bureau of the Census. 1914. Pp. 48.)

Projet de budget des recettes et des dépenses de l'empire de Russie pour l'exercice 1914. (Saint-Petersburg: Minister of Finance. 1914.)

Renseignements statistiques relatifs aux contributions directes et aux taxes assimilées. Année 1914. (Paris: Impr. Nationale. 1914. Pp. 222.)

La situation financière des communes de France et d'Algérie en 1913. (Melun: Impr. Admin. 1914.)

Population and Migration

Democracy and Race Friction. A Study in Social Ethics. By JOHN MOFFATT MECKLIN. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1914. Pp. xi, 273. \$1.25.)

This book will satisfy neither the believer in democracy nor the teacher of ethics. It presents neither democracy nor ethics as universals, but reduces them both to mere expedients of opportu-

ism. It seems to accept a democracy limited by a color line, and an ethic which is closely related to the tribal God under whom the Jews occupied Canaan. Dr. Mecklin's premise is that every child possesses "an instinctive equipment" derived from his ancestors, and also "a social heritage, the legacy of traditions and ideals" of the group to which his family belongs. The group-spirit, therefore, is the great formative force in society, and individuals must rise or fall with their group. Two racial groups that have developed widely different social heritages cannot live side by side peacefully unless the superiority and supremacy of one of them is acknowledged, or unless the amalgamation of the groups is permitted. The latter alternative the white race will not allow. The whites will therefore "debar the negro as a group from complete social solidarity."

The author therefore argues that we cannot have a democracy which will represent both groups. If we would preserve intact the civilization of our race our political forces must be those that emanate from the white group only. Dr. Mecklin concludes that the inherent antagonism between our democracy and race conditions can be treated in one of three ways.

First, "the whites may strive to maintain 'an equality before the law' for the negro without social admixture or racial amalgamation." This solution is dismissed as impossible. Elsewhere, but in the same connection of ideas, Dr. Mecklin asserts that the maintenance of "equality of opportunity" in a competitive industrial order would eventually produce the economic elimination of the negro in the South as it has in the North (pp. 112-122, 264).

Second, a stable social order might be based upon the permanent recognition of racial divisions in the forms of caste. The author rejects this as "stereotyping" rather than solving the problem, although the natural conclusion from most of his thought would point to this outcome as inevitable.

The third and final suggestion is to accept the situation as it now is, and "to insist upon a stern even-handed justice based upon *equality of consideration*." This implies, of course, that each individual as well as each racial group should be free to find a natural level in society.

Dr. Mecklin does not venture to discuss fully the principle of "equality of consideration," a wise omission, since in most of his moods he would seem to think such a discussion futile. Never-

theless, from the viewpoint of the society that he represents, at least one of his concluding utterances is very audacious:

It may very well be that competition and social selection, stretching over long periods of time, will bring about that ethnic homogeneity which seems to be a prerequisite to social solidarity and an efficient democracy.

It is well that the door of hope is at last ajar, though only at the eleventh hour and fifty-ninth second.

Six out of the nine chapters, although their titles differ, are all devoted to analyses of the inferiority of the negro, and to illustrations of his "lack of self-control, undeveloped moral sense, immaturity of judgment," and strongly sensuous nature. And yet the facts and consequences of race mixture are inadequately treated. When the author illustrates the prevalence of illegitimate births among the negroes, it were well to consider carefully how large an amount of that illegitimacy is due to a white interference which it is not safe for a black man even to resent publicly.

What shall the black group do if the white group deliberately tries to degrade it? As Dr. Washington has wisely said, the white man cannot hold the black man in the gutter without staying there himself.

The author gives no space to the amazing progress of the negro group in our states during the last fifty years, or to its significance for the future. He knows the leaders of the race and their works and dismisses the so-called "intellectuals" rather contemptuously, though his last counsel of "equality of consideration" would yield to them practically that which they most desire. He does not discuss the relation of Christian faith and morals to the problem of democracy and race friction, an aspect of the case that ought not to be ignored by a philosopher. Islam is powerful enough to weld all races and colors into one band of brothers. Is Christianity so much weaker?

This book seems intended, on the whole, to prove that the obstacles to a unified democracy are insuperable and that "as things have been they remain." He who reads it ought to follow it immediately with the study of *Out of the House of Bondage*, by Professor Kelly Miller of Howard University, a sensible and scholarly review of present conditions and of hopes for the future, and it contains much that Dr. Mecklin has omitted or but partially stated.

CHARLES H. LEVERMORE.

NEW BOOKS

- ALDRICH, M. A. and others. *Eugenics. Twelve university lectures.* (New York: Dodd, Mead. 1914. Pp. xiii, 348. \$2.)
- EAMES, B. *Principles of eugenics; a practical treatise.* (New York: Moffat, Yard. 1914. Pp. 91. 75c.)
- FISCHEL, A. *Die schädlichen Seiten der Auswanderung und deren Bekämpfung.* (Wien-Weidlingau: O. Andreas. 1914. Pp. 43. 1.50 M.)
- GRAHAM, S. *With poor immigrants to America.* (New York: Macmillan. 1914.)
- GULICK, S. L. *The American Japanese problem.* (New York: Scribner. 1914. Pp. x, 349. \$1.75.)
To be reviewed.
- HOFFMAN, F. L. *The significance of a declining death rate. Address delivered before the national conference on race betterment, Battle Creek, Mich., January, 1914.* (Newark, N. J.: The author. 1914. Pp. 46.)
- JOSEPH, S. *Jewish immigration to the United States from 1881-1910.* Columbia University studies in history, economics and public law, LIX, 4. (New York: Longmans. 1914. Pp. 209. \$1.50.)
To be reviewed.
- ROSENBERG, E. *Die älteren Kieler Volkszählungen. Bewegung der Bevölkerung. 1835-1865.* (Kiel: Lipsius & Tischer. 1914. Pp. 23. 0.60 M.)
- ROSS, E. A. *The old world in the new. The significance of past and present immigration to the American people.* (New York: Century. 1914. Pp. 327. \$2.40.)
- SECRETAN, H. F. *La population et les mœurs.* (Paris: Payot. 1913.)
- TUPPER, G. W. *Foreign-born neighbors.* (Boston: Taylor Press. 1914. Pp. 176.)
Reviews the work done by the Young Men's Christian Associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in educating for assimilation the non-English-speaking. Typical programs of work are given.
- WEAVER, E. P. *Canada and the British immigrant.* (London: R. T. S. 1914. Pp. xiv, 312. 3s. 6d.)
- Census of England and Wales, 1911.* Vol. X, pt. I. *Occupations and industries.* Cd. 7018. (London: Wyman. 1914. 8s.)
- General report of the census of India, 1911.* Cd. 7377. (London: Wyman. 1914. 4s. 8d.)
- Seventy-fifth annual report of the registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages in England and Wales, 1912.* Cd. 7028. (London: Wyman. 1914. 5s. 9d.)